

# Western Carolinian.

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## BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.

NUMBER 18.

An Act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in addition to the several sums appropriated for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, by the act of the seventh January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, that is to say:

For expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salaries of the Librarian and the Assistant Librarian, two thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for the purchase of books and maps for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the President of the United States, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Vice President of the United States, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of State, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said Department, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, three thousand three hundred dollars; for compensation to the Machinist in the Patent Office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for one Clerk, one thousand dollars; for procuring cases and fixtures, &c., for the models in the Patent Office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in the Department of State, including the Messenger in the Patent Office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for expenses of procuring statements of fines and forfeitures, under resolution of thirteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars; for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, for extra copying of papers, sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred dollars; for compensation to one Clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; and also for one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, nineteen hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to one additional Clerk on Revolutionary claims, employed in said office, from the seventeenth of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per annum; and for other clerical services in relation to the said claims, three thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars; for compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; and also for additional salary of one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seven thousand

three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, nine thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twelve thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars; and also for additional salary of one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Clerk in said office, per act of twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Register of the Treasury, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; and also for additional salary of four clerks, per act of second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, including the allowance of stamping ships' registers, in full of all allowances, eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the General Land Office, per act of second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Secretary of the Sinking Fund, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters; for expenses of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationary, fuel, printing, books, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred

and twenty-nine, and for advertising Treasury notices in relation to the reimbursement of certain portions of the public debt, and in relation to repudiation claims under the act of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury Buildings; and for the repairs of engines and buckets, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for one Clerk in the bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for contingent expenses of the office of Secretary of War, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, six hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; and one Clerk per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred and ten dollars; for compensations to the Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; and one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; and one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, including two hundred and fifty dollars for arrears of former years, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the Ordnance Office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; for contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for contingent expenses of said office, two hundred and forty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, one thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents; for contingent expenses of said office, four hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, five thousand seven hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in said office, per act of twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and also, one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for contingent expenses of said office, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy

Board, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; and for additional salary to one Clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks and a Draftsman in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, candles, labor, repairing pumps and windows in passages, whitewashing halls and passages, for expense of lamps, and extra to watchmen for Sabbath day, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents; for compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seventeen thousand and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand two hundred dollars; for Clerks, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, four thousand eight hundred dollars; and for Clerks per act of twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the Messenger and two assistants in said office in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars; for the completion of the new building for the Patent Office and Post Office, six thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents; for repairs of the Post Office, one thousand and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents; for compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for extra Clerk hire in the office of the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars; for copying the township plats and field notes, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the surveys, in the State of Alabama, the originals having been destroyed by fire in the office of the Surveyor, four thousand dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington city, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, seven thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery; for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars; for extending the Mint establishment, and increasing its efficiency and security, by purchasing the necessary lot or lots of ground and erecting thereon suitable buildings, by the Director thereof, according to a plan to be first approved by the President of the United States, and procuring such additional machinery as may be requisite, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; not to

exceed, in the whole, the sum hereby appropriated; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing of the laws and journals, including the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty-five dollars for arrears, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, including additional compensation to the Judges under the act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for salary of, one Judge appointed under the act of the 17th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, from the seventeenth of May, to the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; for contingent expenses of said Territory, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for pay and mileage of the Members of the two branches of the Legislature of said Territory, including the incidental expenses of the Legislature, per act of twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, six thousand one hundred and thirty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Florida Territory, including additional compensation to the Judges under the act of the twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; for compensation and mileage to the Members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, fourth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing and transportation of the laws, including the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars for publishing a revised code of all the laws of Florida, authorized by an act of the Legislative Council, seven thousand and thirty-two dollars; for compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia; and, also, for additional compensation to the District Judge for the District of Missouri, under the act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, fifty-nine thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; for compensation to the Clerk in the office of the Attorney General, six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including these in the several Territories, eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and preceding years; and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars; for the salary of the Marshal of the Northern District of the State of Alabama, for the years eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred dollars; for the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, twelve hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents; for the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys,



and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars; for buoys to be placed on proper sites on the north and south sides of New Inlet, near Federal Point, in North Carolina, one hundred and sixty dollars; for placing eleven buoys on proper sites at the entrance of the Mississippi river, in Louisiana, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on thirty first of December, one hundred and thirty-five dollars; for the repair of Provincetown harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars, being a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; for erecting a beacon near the mouth of Bass river, between the towns of Yarmouth and Dennis, one thousand dollars, being a former appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund in March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; for surveying the public lands of the United States, in addition to the unexpended balance of forty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, seventy five thousand dollars; for surveying private land claims in Florida, ten thousand dollars; for stationery and books for the offices of Commissioners of loans, twelve hundred dollars; for the salaries of the keepers of public archives in Florida, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, five thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty cents; for the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices where there are no sales, one thousand dollars; for allowance to the Law Agent, Assistant Counsel, and District Attorney, under the act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, dated twenty third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, including contingencies, eight thousand dollars; for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Mexico, and Colombia; for outfit and salary of a Minister, or salary of a Charge d'Affaires, to the Charge des Affaires at Stockholm, Denmark, Lisbon, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Peru; for outfit of a Charge des Affaires at Peru; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation; and for the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for discharging the expense of taking the fifth enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries; thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, ten thousand dollars; for the salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris, three thousand dollars; for the compensation of two agents appointed under the act of the seventeenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, from the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, including the contingent expenses incidental to the agency, twenty thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and forty four cents; for compensation to the Marshals of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of the Territories of Michigan, Arkansas and Florida, the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars; for making return to the Department of State of the number of non freeholders in their respective States and Territories according to the resolution of the Senate passed twenty fifth of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents be appropriated to pay certain inhabitants of the late province of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana or Mississippi, the claims that have been passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, under the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the sum of four hundred and sixty five thousand nine hundred and ninety eight dollars, appropriated by the act of the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the first quarter of the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine," for compensation to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and Clerks, for the contin-

gent expenses of both houses of Congress, there be, and hereby is appropriated for the objects aforesaid, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said sums, respectively, may be applied to the said objects in any part of the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine, as the public service shall require, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved: 2, March 1829.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

**England.**—The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1828 amounted to 215,000,000 dollars. Of this sum, upwards of 130 millions of dollars, or nearly two thirds of the whole, go to pay the interest on the national debt. Paying the principal of the debt, which is about 3,500,000,000 dollars, is out of the question; no rational man believes that it ever will be paid. The people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are taxed yearly at the rate of six or seven dollars per head for every man, woman and child, to pay the interest on a debt, the greater part of which was contracted for the purpose of carrying on unjust and unnecessary wars.

The condition of a great portion of the laboring classes in England, manufacturers and peasantry, is miserable. The extensive use of machinery as a substitute for human labor, and the rivalry of other nations, have thrown out of employment a considerable proportion of the manufacturing population, and reduced the wages of the hands that are still employed. The condition of the peasants, the agricultural laborers, is but little better. The last London Quarterly Review admits that the class of "bold peasantry," which once formed the glory and security of Britain, is annihilated; that the energy and manly independence, which characterized this class in former and better days, are all but extinguished. As the land is now occupied, the agricultural peasants cannot hope by any efforts to better their condition, or escape from the class in which they were born. Deprived (continues the Reviewer) of every hope of escape or of raising the standard of their present condition, it is not surprising that in morals and industry, they have fallen below the peasantry of preceding centuries.

It is not to be wondered at that the peasantry are poor and degraded in a country so oppressed with debt, and where monstrous abuses exist in the government and in the established church; where the laboring man is obliged to give his sweat and toil, and the bread of his children, to support the luxury and extravagance of kings, lords and bishops. Some millions of dollars, wrested from the hand of industry, have lately been expended on the king's palace, and the English papers give pompous descriptions of the magnificent apartments, carved and gilded ceilings, crimson and green damask silk drapery fringed with gold, superb gold chandeliers which cost \$9000 each, &c. &c. In this palace, the gouty king of England, a battered, worn out rake, is carried up stairs in an arm chair, borne by servants, and sleeps on a bed that costs 5000 dollars. The king is considered the head of the Church of England, and appoints the archbishops and bishops. One of the bishops has an annual income of 88,000 dollars, and the archbishop of Canterbury, who died a few months since, left personal property to the amount of 800,000 dollars; and in addition to this property, parliament conferred on him a few days before his death the privilege of nominating to a certain office (Registry of the Prerogative Court, a valuable sinecure,) which nomination, says a London paper, is estimated to be worth 444,000 dollars. That is, the archbishop sold the office, or his children are expected to sell it, for that sum. Corruption must be rife in England, when such practices in church and state are authorized and openly avowed.

The London Quarterly Review, a high church and tory publication, admits that the republican party is a growing one in England and Ireland, "dissemble it who will," and that the dissenters from the established church are also increasing. "The protestant dissenters (Independents or Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists,

Methodists, Unitarians, &c.) exist in such numbers, and with such an organization, as to constitute an active, and powerful, and increasing party in the kingdom."

England is a country of contrasts and contradictions. The worst and the best of almost every thing may be found there—"very thing that I hate, and much that I admire," as Cowper says of London. The land is full of abominations, and yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of enlightened and virtuous men, of intelligent, active and exemplary christians.

**Abduction of Rowland Stevenson.**—It is known to most of our readers, that an individual now ascertained to be Rowland Stevenson of the firm of Remington, Stevens and Co. Bankers, who absconded from London, in the month of December last, with a large amount of property said to belong to the firm, and others, arrived in this city on the 1st of the present month, in the brig Kingston, from Milford Haven, under the assumed name of Smith, accompanied by another person calling himself Larkin, since known as his clerk, Lloyd. Public attention having been directed towards these individuals, they were very early suspected, and the suspicion soon reduced to certainty, especially when the former left the city for the interior. It appears, however, that he was detained by some cause at the house of Dr W Garrett, in Effingham county about 17 miles from this city. About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Dr G. was awakened by four persons, who forcibly took Stevenson from his bed, and conveyed him in secrecy to this city, where early on the same morning, he was carried on board a pilot boat, which was in readiness, and directly sailed. Legal measures were immediately taken, and about 11 o'clock, a whale boat with proper officers, and 12 men armed, despatched in pursuit of the pilot boat; but at the time of writing this article it had not returned. Three of the individuals of the four said to have been engaged in this violent proceeding, on the information of Lloyd, who was with Stevenson at the time of the abduction, were arrested, and two of them bound over in heavy bonds, to answer the charge at the session of the Superior Court in May next. The fourth, it is believed, is on board the pilot boat. These are the facts, in as short a space as we can condense them, and as the subject will be brought before a legal tribunal, we will make no further remark at the present time, than that whatever may have been the crimes of this individual in his own country, or the motives of those concerned in his abduction, yet being under the protection of our laws, which presume all men innocent until their guilt is proved, we cannot but regret that those laws should have been thus violated, in our community, without the shadow of authority.

We understand that Lloyd's affidavit goes to show that the persons who arrested Stevenson did not pretend to have any warrant or other legal authority sufficient to justify their proceedings.

We also learn that a writ of *Habeas corpus* against the persons alleged to have been concerned in the abduction of Stevenson, has been granted by Judge Davis, returnable this day at 12 o'clock.

Stevenson, it is stated, on his arrival in this country, reported himself to the Secretary of State at Washington, and took counsel by whose advice he has acted. An application has been made to Gov. Forsyth for the purpose of procuring his return to the civil authority of this State, should he be conveyed to New York.

New York we believe is the only State in which any statute exists for the arrest of fugitives from the laws of other countries; but the facts in relation to Stevenson, and others a few years since, as to the arrest and discharge of Northwick, a fugitive from Great Britain, strongly point to the necessity of a similar enactment here, and in other states of the Union.

The pilot boat containing Stevenson, it is believed, has either gone to Nassau or New York.

**Savannah Georgian.**  
We learn from a paper, that a young gentleman of New York, has been fined \$25 and costs, for *kissing* the wife of a man with whom he boarded. The suit was brought by the husband for the recovery of damages, some part of which were sustained more than a year ago, by this tender meeting of lips. It appeared by the testimony of the *kisser*, that the offence had been repeated eight or nine times, since December, 1827—making the price of the *smacks* about \$3 each. So young men, take warning. Be cautious in all things; but be especially careful how you kiss other people's wives. *Mid. Gaz.*

**Shocking!**—A most extraordinary development has been made in Edinburgh, (Scotland) of the existence of a house whereat passers by were decoyed and then murdered, in order to sell the bodies to the surgeons! The two persons, a man and his wife, concerned in it, have been arrested and tried, and one of them confessed to a series of murders—of

which, from police, the number was not allowed to be made public.

We take the following account of the inauguration of President Jackson, from the *Columbian Register*, a Religious Newspaper printed in Washington city:

#### THE INAUGURATION.

On Wednesday last, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated in due and solemn form, to the office of President of the United States. The concourse of people was immense. Every house and room in the city and in Georgetown was full the night previous; and before and subsequent to the ceremony the main avenue on both of its sides, was covered with people for a mile and a half. There were many more people present than when Lafayette was here. For some time before the President elect arrived, the multitude was assembling in the spacious area of some acres, overlooked by the east front of the capitol, until thousands stood waiting his arrival. At a few minutes past twelve, the General made his appearance, on the elevation of the eastern portico, between its two central columns; that part of the edifice being supported by twenty-four Corinthian columns, equal to the number of states.

The surrounding space was occupied by the Senate, the House, the Supreme Court, foreign Ministers, and Ladies.

The President, when he appeared at the place previously prepared for the delivery of the address, bowed gracefully to the people below, which was responded by loud cheers. He then took his seat, the Vice President also taking a seat beside him. The President soon rose and delivered his inaugural address, occupying about fifteen minutes of time.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Marshall, which event was followed by the roar of cannon and the reiterated cheers of the multitude.

We have never seen on any similar occasion more order and decorum, manifested where so large a number was assembled. There must have been twenty or thirty thousand people present on the occasion.

It is worthy of notice that the procession, which accompanied the President to the capitol, was purely civic. Although some military companies were paraded, they did not accompany the President, who walked, either to or from the capitol. This measure might have been adopted out of respect to the fears so frequently expressed, sometimes in the spirit of party, that we were to have a military President. To have had the "pomp and circumstance" of military accompaniments might have given the appearance of truth to such fears.

There was, if we recollect right, martial music and some military parade at the inauguration of Mr. Adams; but no notes were heard on Wednesday at the capitol, save those of a soft and elegant band stationed among the beautiful columns of the east front.

Let those who now desire peace and prosperity to this great and highly favored nation, pray for her rulers, whose hearts are at the disposal of Infinite Wisdom, and we shall long enjoy the blessings of heaven.

The following Address was presented to Gen. Jackson, on the day of his inauguration as President of the United States, by the revolutionary officers now in Washington:

**General Andrew Jackson:** Sir—We, a few of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, now convened at this place, most respectfully solicit the honor of forming your escort to the Capitol, where you are about to be inaugurated as President of the United States.

Former events, and our advanced ages, preclude the idea that this is designed to be a military pageant; no, sir, it is far otherwise; having fought in the defence of the sacred rights of man, and for the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of these United States, now happily bound together, as we fondly hope, by an indissoluble chain, we feel desirous to avail ourselves of the opportunity of being present when the guardianship of these invaluable benefits shall be deposited in your hands.

The valor, the judgment, the independence of mind, the prudence, the firmness and the true patriotism of our great commander, Washington, led us triumphantly through the first periods of the Federal Constitution; and we have entire confidence that the exercise of the same transcendent virtues, will under God, preserve inviolate our liberties, independence and union, during your administration; and it is our most ardent prayer that they may be perpetual. May your days be long and happy—may increasing honors multiply on your head—and, like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument to your martial glory! and like his, may they be imperishable!

We have the honor to be,

Your most ob't serv'ts,

WILLIAM POLK, Chairman.  
John Nicholas, Aaron Ogden, Robert Bolling, Robert Keene, Philip Stewart, John M. Taylor, William Gambell, John Brown Cutting, Abraham Broom, Elanathan Sears, J. Woodside, Armistead Long, Caleb Starke, Jacob Gideon, Sen.

To this Address, the President made the following reply:

Respected Friends: Your affectionate address awakens sentiments and recollections which I feel with sincerity, and cherish with pride. To have around my person, at the moment of undertaking the most solemn of all duties to my country, the companions of the immortal Washington, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement. That by my best exertions, I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, a sense of my own imperfections, and the reverence I entertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band, who followed him so long and valiantly in the path of glory I offer my sincere thanks, and to heaven my prayers, that your remaining years may be as happy as your toils and your lives have been illustrious.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**Gov. Branch.**—A correspondent of the Halifax Minerva, makes the following honorable mention of Gov. Branch, the new Secretary of the Navy: "We believe we speak the sentiments of the people of North Carolina, generally, when we say, the appointment of Mr. Branch as Secretary of the Navy, or any similar situation in the gift of the Executive, would be not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying to them. States, like individuals, may laudably cherish a well regulated ambition, and it would be a useless affectation of vanity in either, to disclaim it. That it has heretofore been deemed inexpedient to give our state a voice in the executive councils of the nation may be supposed, naturally, to increase that gratification."

A few words more will suffice, as we hope, to show that the censures of the Newbern editor, are unjust as well as ill-timed and ill-natured. Of Mr. Branch, as a public character, we may indulge in commendation, without suffering our feelings of private regard to betray us into a fanciful and reasonable strain of panegyric. From a very early period of his manhood to the present time, he has served almost without interruption, in the councils of his own state or of the general government. He has successively served as a member of the House of Commons and of the Senate of North Carolina—filled the executive chair of the same for the constitutional term of three years) and held for six years the high and responsible situation of Senator of the United States. That public confidence in him remains unimpaired, is abundantly proven by his late re-election to that honorable body, without opposition, for another term. In these various relations in which he has stood, his conduct has been such as to acquire their respect and confidence as a legislator, and their esteem as a man. And although in the Senate of the United States he may have been viewed by some under the influence of strong political excitement, as an "active partisan," a large majority of his fellow citizens, both abroad and at home, have viewed him as the honest advocate of the people's rights—the firm patriot and consistent politician. Of Mr. Branch's competency to the appointment in question, we entertain not the smallest doubt. It is the honest and natural, but mistaken opinion of many, that to qualify a man for the discharge of the duties of such a station, he must be intimately acquainted with the practical details of naval science. Indeed in the earlier stages of our independent government, the principle seems to have been partially acted upon; as in the appointments of Mr. Jones and Mr. Crowninshield. But it appears to have been abandoned after the experimental test of the impracticability of uniting this sort of business knowledge with other useful, general and diplomatic attainments. Hence, we apprehend, the origin of that excellent and invaluable Board of Naval Commissioners, proving, as it has done, the efficient hand maid of the Navy Department.

The essential requisites in an officer of this description, are, general information, strict integrity and habits of business, discretion and energy—the latter is more particularly so; for without it, we should in vain look for that perfect system of accountability and responsibility which is a *sine quanon* of every well ordered department in the government.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Levi C. Roberts, to the Publisher of the Recorder, dated Shelbyville, Tennessee, Dec. 19th, 1828.

To the south of us, in North Alabama, the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in a wonderful manner. I have lately returned from a tour through that country—it seemed to me when there, that almost every heart was a temple, and every house a Bethel, where the Lord delighted to dwell. I heard of many deists and confirmed infidels, who have been slain by Almighty grace. Many children with their parents are rejoicing in Christ Jesus.

Christ. Secy.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James Carson, dated Washington N. C. Nov. 10. Our prospects in this district are becoming more and more interesting. Since I wrote last, between 180 and 200 profess to have been converted to God.



# Salisbury:

MARCH 31, 1829.

## CONCERT.

**THE LADIES of the EPISCOPAL SOCIETY,**  
Feeling desirous of increasing their funds, and finishing the interior of their church, and other improvements that are necessary, take the liberty of announcing to the public, their intention of having another Concert, on Tuesday, 7th of April. The performers to consist only of Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged taste in the science of Music. They have been promised the aid of some Gentlemen from a neighbouring town, who, for skill and taste, far exceed any thing usual in this country. All that an anxious desire to please, by the variety of Instruments, Voices and Music, can dictate, will be attended to on that evening. The Ladies of the Society sincerely hope, that the patronage of an enlightened public, will attend their efforts; and that the laudability of the object will draw many to the Theatre on that evening. Tickets may be had on the evening of performance at the Theatre; and at any time previous at the Store of Mr. Meenan, and at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829.

For the Western Carolinian.  
JUDGE RUFFIN.

**MAJOR WHITE:** It is much to be regretted, that a late correspondent, who writes under the signature of "Vox Populi," and who is certainly superior to the common order of newspaper contributors, should have thought it necessary to make an attack on the conduct and motive of Judge Ruffin, in resigning his office of Superior Court Judge, and accepting the Presidency of the State Bank.

Whatever the motives of the Stockholders may have been in making the late change in their presiding officer, the present incumbent is certainly not responsible for their correctness: Charity, however, would suggest that this change was made from a consciousness that the affairs of that institution had been so injudiciously conducted, and its credit thereby so much depressed, that they required abilities of the first order to bring them out of the confusion, and restore them to a sound condition. But I repeat, it matters not what might have been their motives, I hope there is good sense and calm reflection enough in the community, to judge every man by his own acts, and not by the acts of others, nor upon vague suspicions as to probable motives. But why should Judge Ruffin be blamed for resigning his office of Superior Court Judge? It has always been admitted that the salary attached to that office was totally inadequate as a compensation for a man of his high attainments; that his acceptance of that office was more the result of accidental circumstances, than the consequence of any obligation or sense of duty on his part; and that whenever the circumstances that placed him there should cease to exist, he was perfectly at liberty to quit the appointment; and so generally was this matter regarded in this light, that on the last Fall Circuit, it was the general understanding that we could not expect to retain him on the Bench, now that his health was so much restored. Had he simply resigned, and returned to his lucrative practice, no one would ever have thought of taxing him with sordid or grovelling motives. He might then have received every fee that the Bank chose to give him, and not a censure whispered against him. What then is there in the act of taking upon himself the general management of the Bank affairs, that debases and corrupts the otherwise innocent and justifiable act of resigning?

In this land of freedom men are ordinarily left to pursue their individual interests, and with the world it matters not how zealously, so they keep within the great boundaries of honesty and fair dealing; and the non-performance of what moralists call imperfect obligations, has never been thought sufficient to justify the arraigning of a man before the bar of public opinion or holding him up to public scorn and detestation. The obligation to serve one's country without compensation or with inadequate pay, is to my mind less than an imperfect obligation. But supposing that there was any obligation at all, the Legislature of the State has voluntarily discharged Judge Ruffin from it by accepting his resignation. In addition to these considerations it should be remembered that Judge Ruffin is "falling into the yellow leaf of years," his health very precarious; he has a large family to provide for, and though by the dint of laborious perseverance, he has earned a good deal of wealth, it is but too well known that no small share of that hard earned gain has gone to pay the debts of others. Is it not then cruel to stigmatize a man thus publicly for doing what every Christian is bound to do; namely, to make a decent provision for his own household. It is very plain that this effort of "vox populi" is intended to affect the approaching election of Judge of the Supreme Court, and the trick of the thing is easily seen through. To detract from the well earned reputation of Judge Ruffin, by accusing him of avarice and subservience to the wealthy, to avert as much as possible the "odium and detestation" from the banks to him personally, and at the same time by the use of preterite and has-beens, to give his pretensions the easy go by, is all undoubtedly very cunning, and may make straight the path of promotion for some friend.

I know not whether Mr. Ruffin will be a candidate for the above named office; nor do I know that he would accept it, were it tendered to him: I presume no one can speak authoritatively on this point. But the supposition that he would leave his present occupation, for that place, is a complete stopper to the mouths of those who are singing abroad that he is all for money; for as to the consideration of mere dollars and cents, his present situation is vastly preferable to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench—\$2000 certain, with a chance of making at least as much more by practising in the courts in the city of Raleigh, is the best lot that has fallen to the lot of any professional gentleman within my knowledge; and he is assuredly the

best judge in determining whether it may suit his convenience to give it up. Should he be willing to accept the vacant office of the supreme court, and the counsels of the state should reject one of the most accomplished law officers of the present day, a man who would have done honour to the English bench in the days of Henry and Buller, it will only be another evidence of the fatuity that has long possessed our public agents in suppressing the talents that could reflect honour on the name of North Carolina.

This attempt to vindicate the conduct and character of an injured individual is dictated by a sense of common justice, and I regret that the task has fallen into such feeble hands. I hope that you will with pleasure give it a place in your columns.

J. O.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Published cannot come from thee, for thou lookest not at justice, and thou seest a palmer, for the crown's truth in dross in.

If truth be the basis of every virtue, falsehood must certainly be the foundation of every vice. It is as easy for light and darkness to co-exist at the same time and in the same place, as it is for falsehood and virtue to inhabit the same mind. The charge, then, of lies, against an individual, or society, implies the charge of other vices, the inseparable companion of falsehood.

I feel it difficult to express the sentiments of indignation, that the perusal of a communication in your paper of Tuesday last, aroused in my mind. A musty quotation from a splenic and sarcastic writer of another age, is invidiously introduced to sully the fair fame of the character of our Town. What private case your correspondent had, that made him do it, is of little importance to the public; for no private grievance can justify him, for publishing such a sweeping charge.

There are spots in the sun; yet we are delighted with his presence and nourished by his beams. That we have our share of tale bearers, and scandal gatherers, in common with other towns similarly situated, is true; but that religion and virtue abound, to render them as indistinguishable as the meridian beams of the sun do the spots on his disk, is most true: Then why degrade and lessen us in the estimation of our neighbours, why pluck the rose from an innocent cheek, and clap a blister there.

That the remark made in another age, when comparative ignorance and irreligion prevailed, should apply to the enlightened and religious people of Salisbury, in the most remote manner, is a slander of the grossest nature on the intelligence and religion of our Town.

Your correspondent must certainly see through a jaundiced eye. I think it is Dryden, that has somewhere said, and said truly, "none judge so wrong as those who thing amiss."

If I have expressed my sentiments too harshly, attribute it to

AMOR OPIDI.

**Gold.**—It is but recently that machinery has, to any considerable extent, been put into successful operation in this state. We understand that at the mine in Mecklenburg worked by Caldwell and Co. (commonly called the Salisbury company) the operation of pulverising the rocks, and washing out the gold, is performed by machinery, driven by horse power. From fifteen to twenty hands are employed, and the product of their labor is about \$500 worth of Gold weekly.

At Biesel's (or Charleston company's) mine, the operations are performed by means of steam power. We are not apprised of the average amount of the precious metal obtained at this place; but understand it does not vary much from that above mentioned.

There are a number of smaller companies, and individuals, who find more or less gold daily, averaging from 25 cents to \$5 per day each hand.

From which, it will be seen that from 1000 to \$1500 worth of the precious metal must weekly be dug from the earth in Mecklenburg county. As might be expected, this infuses life and activity into all branches of business. The heavy pressure which is bowing down the necks of the people of this state, bears but lightly on our brethren in Mecklenburg; and will soon, according to the present course of things, scarcely be felt by them. We are told that every branch of industry seems to be revived there; mechanics, merchants and farmers, begin to wear countenances as pleasing as they did in better times.

**"Gentleman."**—In a catalogue of the members of the Legislature of New-York, which designates their vocations, &c. one of them, a Mr. Dayton, from the city of New-York, is put down as a "gentleman" by profession. We know not what peculiar qualifications are necessary to constitute a man, in the estimation of the New-Yorkers, a "gentleman" by profession;—for we recollect, that in a "directory" of one of the many small cities with which that state is plentifully sprinkled, printed some twelve years ago, a certain Von Hanse Derick Oudehout, a shrewd, gossiping, snuff-loving old Hollander, whose legs might claim undisputed brotherhood with a pair of drumsticks, and whose tongue was as restless as an aspen leaf, having no visible vocation (although as industrious as a beaver in discussing other people's business)—was put down as a "gentleman";—but we notice that this Mr. Dayton, in a speech delivered in the Assembly, in opposition to certain anti-slavery resolutions, introduced and supported by members more conspicuous for their contracted views of policy, and officious interference in matters extraneous to their legitimate functions, than for an honest, liberal and statesmanlike discharge of duty to their constituents, talks like a gentleman, in relation to the South... does justice to our "becoming" moderation and forbearance. "Sir, (says he) I have a veneration for the South; it is a land of generosity, of hospitality, of talents, and of patriotism." "I have long regarded it as a bulwark of genuine republicanism." These are noble and magnanimous sentiments, worthy of the best days of the primitive Republics. Mr. Dayton is truly a "gentleman"—not, indeed, in the acceptance which gained our old friend Von Hanse Derick Oudehout a place in the directory as such—but in the most ennobling sense of the word—a "gentleman" in principle as by profession, in politics as in manners.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on Tuesday, the 17th inst. till the first Monday in December, when the first session of the 21st Congress will assemble. The session was a laborious one; a great number of appointments were made: upwards of 100 military and naval appointments were confirmed on the 16th, comprising all those nominated by the late and the new President.

Several advertisements, and other articles, intended for this week's paper, are crowded out for want of room: they shall be duly attended to in our next.

**New-England.**—At the general election, just taken place in this state, the Jackson candidates have succeeded by large majorities. Gen. Pierce, a veteran of the Revolution, and a seal supporter of his companion in arms, Andrew Jackson, is elected Governor; and Messrs. John Brodhead, Joseph Hammons, Jonathan Harvey, Thomas Chandler, Henry Hubbard, and John W. Weeks, all friends of Jackson, have been elected members of Congress: they compose the entire delegation of the state.

## FOREIGN.

The London Courier of the 26th January, announces, positively the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to succeed the Marquis of Anglesea in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Duke was to be presented to the King, for leave taking, on the 26th of February, and would take his departure for Ireland on the 4th. He is said to be favorable to the Protestants, though moderately so.

"The recall of the Marquis Anglesea (says a correspondent of the Charleston Courier) from the Government of Ireland, appears to have caused great regret among the Catholic party of that country. The Marquis left Dublin on the 22d January, followed by a large portion of the population, and the shops even closed as a mark of regret at his departure."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, gives the following delineation of the departure of the Marquis:

"The procession, ice-berg like, was accumulating in large flocks, until it reached Botestown, when it assumed an aspect of immensity. It was at this place, certainly, more than a mile and a half in length, and to think of conveying an idea of the feelings of the people is out of the question. On every gate were to be seen placards in abundance, each headed 'Lord Anglesea for ever'—'Civil and Religious Liberty'—'Down with Wellington.' At a respectable private mansion, near the Rock, true symptoms of mourning were exhibited. There were, projecting from the wall, four poles, from each of which was suspended a slip of black crape, and in the centre was posted a placard, bearing the following, perhaps not classic, but evidently expressive inscription:

"May Heaven's power  
Protect each hour  
Of Anglesea—and may  
The Duke and Peel  
For ever feel  
The grief of Erin's sons this day."

At two o'clock the procession reached Kingstown, where Admiral Sir Charles Paget had been awaiting the arrival of his Noble Brother. The applause, mingled with expressions of execration against the authors of Lord Anglesea's recall, became now tremendous. Every lip uttered a viva for the noble and disinterested advocate of freedom. The steps leading down to the barge which was to convey to the ship the gallant Hero of Waterloo, were covered with green cloth. At this moment, the scenery about Kingstown Harbor, naturally beautiful and picturesque, became sublime. Every rock and cliff was occupied, and a dense mass of animated affection, bounded the view in every direction, before Lord Anglesea embarked.

From the New-York Enquirer.

London papers to the 25th January have been received by an arrival at Boston. We subjoin some extracts which do not present any thing new. Rumors of mediation and intervention continue to prevail, relating to the Turkish war; but if the vast preparations making to renew the campaign, on the part of the Emperor, be true, and he is determined to repair the reputation lost, he will listen to no terms through mediation.

The evacuation of the Morea by the French is almost complete, Col. Fabvier has assumed his command of the Grecian Army with increased prospects of success.

Lord Cochrane, on his resignation, relinquished 20,000*l.* of the sum which the Greeks had engaged to pay for his services, on the condition that he might retain the title of Grand Admiral of Greece.

An account dated Odessa, Jan. 3, says that the winter had set in with exhumated severity; as far as the eye could reach the sea was frozen, and no ships could enter or leave the port.

Despatches from Egina, dated Dec. 26, state, that the port of Salona, on the north coast of the Gulf of Lepanto had surrendered to the Greeks, with 800 men, Albanians, who had been allowed to return to their homes.

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**—Advices from Odessa, are to the 3d of January. The winter was unusually severe. The Grand Vicer, and the whole army were (Dec. 25) between Aidos and Shumla, in cantonments, the rigour of the winter admitting of no active operations. Tahir Pacha, who commanded part of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarin, had received orders to march part of their forces assembled at Adrianople to the Danube, whither Tehaham, Oglova had proceeded before with the Asiatic cavalry. Large reinforcements had been sent to Erzerum. Hussein Pacha has been succeeded at Choumla by Halez Pacha, and was on his way to take the command of the camp at Adrianople. The Sultan was still at Ramis Tchiflick. The most urgent commands continue to be sent for armaments to Asia; and the Porte will make a great display of force in the spring.

Down to the 25th Dec. the greatest tranquility reigned at Constantinople. The roads on the frontiers of Turkey were said to be covered with snow to the depth of four to five feet.

**GREECE.**—Lord Cochrane has resigned his command in the Greek navy.

Mr. Straford Canning, and the Russian Plenipotentiary, left Poros Dec. 20, for Malta and Naples. Gen. Guilleminot had sailed Dec. 18. The fort of Salome had surrendered to the Greeks.

The Journal des Debates contains a memorial from the Commissioners of the

Greek Government, addressed to the Monarch of the Triple Alliance, in December, 1827, two months after the battle of Navarin. At that period no determination had been taken respecting the limits within which regenerated Greece should, for the present, at least, doubt, by the triumphant results of an action which they believed to have been fought by the express command of the Allies, claimed a more extensive portion of territory than the latter seemed willing to grant, even after the occupation of the Morea by a French army. They admit that the best frontiers would be those which present the shortest possible line of demarcation; and forgetting that the neck of the Isthmus of Corinth is the spot which answers best to the mountains of Thessaly, and on the other side, by the river Vour or Varoussa and the adjacent chain. This would include Nower Epirus, Thessaly, Attica, Boetia, and other provinces chiefly occupied by Greeks.

"Amor Oppidi," entirely misconceives the motive of a correspondent in last week's paper. Tattlers, tale-bearers, eaves-droppers, and the whole tribe of that genus of animals, ought, every good citizen will admit, to be hunted down, and whipt out of community—for they are worse than ratsbane among a social, Christian people: And the only intention of our correspondent was to put the honest and peaceable portion of society on their guard against these subtle poisoners of the social circle, and wanton disturbers of the harmony of every Christian community. Our correspondent is as much a friend of the Town, we will venture to say, as any citizen in it: birth, interest, and every consideration, conspire to attach him to it; of course he can feel none other than a lively concern for its character.

We will do our correspondent the justice to say, that he did not intend the caption to the scrap in question, should be published, but barely the excerpt itself—but of this we were not at first apprised.

## THE MARKETS.

**Salisbury Prices, March 28th.**—Cotton 12 to 20 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9, fresh shad, 15 cents a piece.

**Fayetteville, March 18th.**—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42 1/2, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 90, flour 85 to 7, hard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 26. U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

**Charleston, March 14th.**—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 1/2 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 40 to 48, corn 45 a 48, coffee 12 1/2 to 15. N. Carolina bank bills 1 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

**Petersburg, Virg. March 20.**—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2, flour 6.50 to 9, apple brandy 45 a 50, peach do. 45 to 75, salt 8 1/2, tobacco 3.50 to 11, wheat 1.45 to 1.62 1/2, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 2 1/2, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2—Darien 5.

**Columbia, S. C. March 20.**—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87. North Carolina bank bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

**Charas March 11.**—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.75, bacon 7 to 8, corn 40, flour 5.75 to 6, whiskey 28 a 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 75 to 60, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

## DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. Jane Troy, relict of Mathew Troy, Esq. aged about 70 years. She was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, an unaffected, but useful and respectable member of community. She died the death of the righteous.

At his seat, near Thyatira Meeting House, in this county, on the 23d inst. Joseph Kerr, Esq. aged about 70 years. A staunch Whig during the Revolution, he was an ardent admirer of our happy form of government, and the probity and firmness which marked his course, bore testimony to the honesty of his attachments. By industry and enterprise, he had accumulated a comfortable portion of this world's goods; which enabled him to raise up a large and highly respectable family. Mr. Kerr was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church; and his walk in life accorded well with his professions. His last moments gave evidence of his confidence of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

On the 15th of January, 1829, at his residence on Johns River, Burke county, Maj. Brice Collins, after a protracted illness of near four months. Maj. Collins entered the army at the age of 15 years, as a substitute for his father, and served his tour with firmness and credit; has been a citizen of Burke county for thirty five years, and has represented the fame in the Legislature for seventeen years. His public career in life, was marked with the most strict stability and honor: he was a zealous advocate of the people's rights, and an honest man; he has left five orphan children to lament his irreparable loss.

[Communicated.]

## GRAPE VINES.

A BOX of grape vines, of various kinds, has just been received for the Rowan Agricultural Society. Those members of the Society who wish to have some, would do well to call for them before the season advances any further.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

March 26th, 1829.

**Thomastown Lime, Groceries, &c.**  
A. TORRENCE & Co. have on hand a quantity of Thomastown Lime, Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses, wholesale and retail, low for cash. Likewise, an assortment of IRON, suitable for wagon, stage, and gig tyre.

Salisbury, March 20, 1829.

## Yankee Trick.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note of hand, given by the subscriber to — Beckwith, (Clock Pedlar) for the sum of twenty one dollars, dated about the 17th February, 1829, and made payable 30 days after date—it being fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay it. HENRY SLOAN.  
Rowan Co. March 27th, 1829.

## NOTICE.

To all those that have lost Horses.  
THERE was taken up and entered on my Stray Book, by George Baker, on 21st of this month, a small bay Mare, with both of her hind feet white, some white hair in her face, no brands, fourteen hands one inch high, supposed to be four years old this coming spring. The said Baker lives 12 or 14 miles west of Salisbury, Rowan county, near Jacob Kider's Store, on the waters of Fourth Creek.  
G. ANDERSON, Ranger  
of the 2d Regiment Rowan county.  
Feb. 21st, 1829.

## Land and Negroes for Sale, IN BURKE COUNTY.

THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of Pine Hill; upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant, well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good barn, Smith-shop, Stables, and all necessary out houses; together with a good set of Mill-hy-Saw and Grist Mills—all within a mile of Morganton; and three other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty.

## Likely Negroes;

Amongst them are mechanics; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these, twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. J. M. GREENLEE.  
March 21st, 1829.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watch Repairing, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT WYNNE.  
Salisbury, March 30, 1829.

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.

## MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.  
March 30th, 1829.

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between

400 and 500 Acres;

the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house: the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being an eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mockville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.

L. D. JONES,

B. G. JONES,

March 16th, 1829. G64 JNO. CLEMENT.

## Clerk in a Store Wanted.

WANTED, a young man, who has been accustomed to attend in a store, is acquainted with book-keeping, and can come recommended by some person of my acquaintance, for honesty, sobriety, and faithful attention to business. To a person of this description, liberal wages will be given. Letters to the subscriber's address, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

W. S. SIMONTON.

March 9th, 1829.

## Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C.

Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829.

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, BRUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.  
Salisbury, May 3, 1829.



## FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. WILLEY

RETURNS her sincere thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received in support of her Seminary for the instruction of Young Ladies; and hopes, by unremitting assiduity, to the best interest of those placed under her charge, to merit a continuance of public favor.

The next Quarter of her School will commence on the first Monday in April, where young ladies will be instructed in all the English and Ornamental branches of Education, usually taught in this country.

HER TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1st Reading and Spelling, (per quarter) \$ 3
- 2d Reading, Spelling, Recitations, and Writing, . . . . . 4
- 3d Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing, . . . 5
- 4th Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, including the above branches, . . . . . 6
- 5th History, Composition, and Rhetoric, with the above, . . . . . 6
- 6th Drawing and Painting, . . . . . 6
- 7th Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, 10

N. B. Music and the French Language will be taught, in addition to the above branches, as soon as the School will justify the employment of more assistance.

Mrs. Willey can accommodate a few young ladies with board, on reasonable terms.

Salisbury, March 20, 1829. 361

## Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828. 23

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between myself and Francis Pinkston, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all those indebted to the firm, are required to make settlement with me only. CYRUS WEST. Salisbury, March 10th, 1829.

## Coach and Gig Making, &c.

THE subscriber continues to carry on, by himself, as formerly, the above business, at his old stand, Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment; where he is prepared to make all descriptions of

Coaches, Sulkeys, Carriages, Jersey Wagons, Stages, Road Wagons, Gigs, Windsor Chair, &c.

Of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on more reasonable terms than such work was ever done for before in the state. Articles of the above description will be kept on hand for sale. Orders from a distance for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and executed strictly according to directions.

Repairing, of all kinds of work in his line of business, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He asks for a share of the public's patronage, and hopes to merit it by his works. CYRUS WEST. Salisbury, March 10th, 1829. 58

## For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for cash, or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to favor an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. [54...1st Aug.] Feb. 12th, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

## COME AND SETTLE UP.

ALL persons having papers in the hands of the subscriber, are requested to present their receipts, as soon as possible, and take up their papers, as he has declined doing any more business as an officer, and wishes to make settlement. JACOB S. MYERS. Feb. 24th, 1829. 661

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good horse, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

## SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of rendition expenses, for sale at this office.

## POETRY.

### THE VALUE OF A MOMENT.

BY MONTGOMERY.

At every moment of our breath Life trembles on the brink of death: A taper's flame, that upward turns, While downward to the dust it burns.

A moment ushered us to birth, Heirs of the commonwealth of earth; Moment by moment, years are past, And one ere long will be our last.

'Twixt that long fled, which gave us light, And that which soon will end in night, There is a point no eye can see, Yet on it hangs eternity.

This is that moment—who can tell, Whether it leads to heaven or hell? This is that moment—as we chose, The immortal soul we save or lose.

Time past, and time to come are not, Time present is our only lot; O God, henceforth our hearts incline To seek no other love than thine.

### BENEVOLENCE.

Oh, let us never lightly fling A barb of woe to wound another; Oh, never let us haste to bring The cup of sorrow to a brother. Each has the power to wound—but he Who wounds that he may witness pain, Has learnt no law of Charity, Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain, 'Tis God-like to awaken joy, Or sorrows influence to subdue; But not to wound—not to annoy, Is part of Virtue's lesson too: Peace, winged in fairer worlds above, Shall bend her down and brighten this, When all man's labor shall be love, And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### COMMODORE PORTER.

I sing the hapless hero's name, Who brave in battle stood, Who danger dar'd for deathless fame, And for the country's good, I sing of him who met the foe, Far on the stormy sea! Whose valor laid the tyrant low, 'Mid shouts of victory.

And where is he whose deeds sublime Now gild the glorious page, Whose brilliance down the tide of time, Shall light a future age? Aye, where is he, whose blade hath drunk A tide of tyrant's gore, Whose wrath beneath the billows sunk, The pride of Albion's shore.

O tell it not on Europe's strand, My country's shame 'twill be, An exile from his native land, Dishonor'd now is he. Dishonor'd! no, the cruel shame Stains not the hero's scroll. As bright and brilliant is his fame, As dignified his soul.

But on the heads of those who thirst For vengeance void of laws, On hearts of calumny that curst The hapless hero's cause, Shall fall the curse of him forlorn, Who was from crime exempt, And they shall meet their country's scorn. The nation's cold contempt.

NILFORD BARD.

### FALL NOT IN LOVE.

AS SUNG BY MISS CHARA FISHER. Fall not in love dear girls, beware, Oh! never fall in love: Better lead apes—you know where, Than ever fall in love. For men their ends to gain, Are cruel when most kind; Their tears are false as rain, Their vows are only wind. And if you tell them so, They swear their hearts are broke, Yet when half dead with woe, How nice and plump they look.

Fall not in love, &c. Fall not in love, dear girls, beware, Oh! never fall in love: Better lead apes—you know where, Than ever fall in love. For if a rake you wed, For better and for worse, When honey moons are fled, Oh! how he'll squeeze your purse: And if you scold all night, Quite easy by the by, Your husband grows polite, Snores most melodiously. Fall not in love, &c.

### MISCELLANY.

#### CHASTITY.

Chastity consists in a fixed abhorrence of all forbidden sensual indulgences, a recollection of past impurities with shame and sorrow; a resolute guard over the thoughts, passions, and actions for the future; a steady abstinence from the most distant approaches of lust and indecency; a lively consciousness of the omnipresence of the Almighty, who sees and knows all our actions, and our most hidden thoughts, and who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity.

The libertine who builds a name, On the base ruins of a woman's fame, Shall own the best of human blessings lie, In the chaste honors of the nuptial tie. There dwells the home-felt sweet, the dear delight.

There peace reposes, and there joys unite. And female virtue was by heav'n design'd, To charm, to polish, and to bless mankind.

That chastity is not the only virtue of woman, is most certain; but still it is so essential to the perfection of every other virtue in her, that the loss, or want of it, like the sin of idolatry among the Israelites, weakens the force and takes off the merit of them, imprinting such a stain upon the soul, as sullies every emanation of it.

This virtue of chastity, has ever been esteemed so inseparably necessary to every character, particularly the female character, that every civilized people in the world have guarded it with the greatest care.

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity, That when a soul is found sincerely so, A thousand lively angels loquacious her; Driving far off each sign of sin and guilt, And to clear dreams and solemn vision, Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear, Till of converse with heavenly visitants, Begin to cast and teem on the outward shape The unpolished temple of the mind, And turn it by degrees to the soul's essence, Till all be made immortal.

The chaste mind, like a polished plane, may admit foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture.

Chastity is a purity of thought, word and action.

FROM THE AMERICAN GAZETTE.

### THE MICROSCOPE.

Gentle Reader? have you taken a peep at the Microscope? We have; and the Lord have mercy on us, and save us from longer swallowing rats and racoons, snakes and snapping-turtles. We have scarcely eat a mouthful for a week; and whether we ever eat again or not, Heaven only knows. Oh! for the digestion of an ostrich, that we might live on pebbles.

Since we saw this magnifier and multiplier, not only of physical being, but of the miseries of this little bit of existence called life, how many deaths have we suffered! We have been a thousand times devoured by hideous monsters. The 'pip' of chickens, and the 'quack' of young ducks, we have distinctly heard within the precincts of our mortal body.—Yea! more—the jumping of toads, the kicking of sturgeons, and crawling of lobsters, we have sensibly felt—and, of a truth, we are momentarily expecting a small alligator to pop his obtuse nose from between our ribs; for thousands have we swallowed—yea! bipeds and quadrupeds—centipeds and millepedes,—birds, fish, reptiles and insects, of every class, order, genus, species and variety—and millions upon millions that would puzzle Babel's tower itself for a class, or good father Adam even for a name. Why, reader! to swallow a cat or a monkey is nothing at all. Just keep your mouth shut, or our word for it, some of these rascally negroes about our streets will drive a dray and horses down your throat.

We happened to eat a fig or two, on the morning previous to the exhibition of the microscope; they did not exactly agree with our palate, and, by way of a corrective, we eat half a dozen oysters, with a plenty of sharp vinegar with them: The said microscope convinced us, to our sorrow, of the cause, of nausea. The surface of a fig, reader, about the size of a pin's head, was placed in the focus of the glass, and such a scampering—Lord save us—at least one hundred beings, 'to human wisdom nameless,' about the size of muskrats, and covered with bristles, were discovered at full gallop one over another, as you have seen rats in a meal tub. We took the vinegar in season, said we to ourselves; that must have destroyed them. But low! to our utter consternation, and at the expense of our appetite, we discovered, in three minutes afterward, that in a single spoonful of vinegar, we had, bona fide, swallowed some three or four hundred living reptiles, in length at least four and a half feet.

It will doubtless be recollected that a member of the French Academy, some years since, attempted to prove, in a paper read to that learned body, that the acidity of certain liquids was but in consequence of the shape of its particles; which shape was said to be angular, and the angles very acute. How much trouble would it have saved this sage in philosophy, could he have had a peep at this microscope!—How easily the mystery would then have been explained. We will convince the learned, beyond a doubt, upon this point, by aid of the microscope and syllogism. Hypothesis: The acidity of the liquid is produced by the terrible kicking of these reptiles upon the nerves of the tongue. Argument: The greater, the age of the liquid, the higher the degree of acidity; the greater the age of the liquid, the greater the number of reptiles contained; the greater the number of reptiles, the more kicking—ERGO, the reptiles produce the acidity. But to the microscope.

A piece of human skin (cuticle) about the 16th of an inch in diameter, was placed before this eighth wonder of the world, and do you believe it

reader, it contains veins large enough for an engine horse.

A word to the ladies. Beware what use you make of crapes and muslins—for, unless our senses deceive us, Cupid, allowing him to be the lubberly urchin represented by the painters, composed of sound flesh and blood, with wings two feet in length, eye notwithstanding these; the rogue could pop through, without ruffling a feather, between the threads of the finest Italian crapes, so far are they asunder. And as for the space between the threads of fine muslins, why 'Dandy Jack' upon his Shetland pony, would not require a larger circle to exhibit his feats of horsemanship.

### RELIGION—By Mackenzie.

The following short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant, the benevolent, the inspired Mackenzie. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart-touching manner:

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity:—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

Unexpected Good Fortune.—A few days ago, a poor weaver in Manchester, named David Lindsay, fell heir to an estate of about 1300,000 by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cupar Fife, in Scotland. When the letter arrived, announcing this windfall to David, and enclosing a 150l. to defray the expenses of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast of butterless bread and sugarless coffee. The demand of the postman, "four shillings and ninepence," completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbour, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "what the D—l can I do w' a' this siller?" He has, however, set out on his journey to the North.

### Use of the Roller on Grass Lands.

In no branch of husbandry is the roller more an implement of utility than in the cultivation of grass. It renders the soil compact and solid; it encourages the growth of the plants, by bringing the earth close to every part of the root, it assists in filling up and levelling any inequalities in the surface of the field, thereby preventing surface water from remaining stagnant, and ejaculating the grass from particular spots, and it tends to hinder the drought from penetrating, which is an effect of the utmost importance. In fact, a grass field cannot be too often rolled, and it is not going too far to assert, that the application of the roller in autumn to prepare the roots for resisting the winter frosts, and in spring to firm them after these frosts, every year while the field remains in grass, will amply repay the expense.

### Trans. of Highland Society.

In Ireland, many of the inhabitants are exceedingly poor, and cannot furnish suitable clothing for their children. Notwithstanding their extreme poverty, Sunday Schools are kept in operation both summer and winter. An old report of the School at Manor-cunningham county of Donnegal, says, "We are very poor, but we are persevering; the school has never been shut for one Sunday, since the year 1817. We have, I think, upon an average, for the winter months, fifty attendants, or perhaps more. Yesterday, the 24th of November, was a very tempestuous day—we had forty-nine children in the school, and among them only three pair of shoes."

Some of the wags attribute the accident which befel Don Miguel, to his having taken Madeira.

### Exhausting and ameliorating Crops.

The causes which give to particular crops the character of being exhausting or ameliorating to the soil, depend either on their seed, or their particular mode of culture, which admits of the tillage of the ground during their growth, and on their yielding manure. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are consequently exhausting. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, cabbage, and rape, if cultivated for their leaves only, are ameliorating. In the case of turnip, the mode of cultivation, and the quantity and quality of manure it produces, combine with the other circumstances of its not being allowed to mature its seeds, to render it one of the most ameliorating of all crops; whereas if allowed to run to seed, it becomes one of the most exhausting. Potatoes and beans, although allowed to mature their seeds, are considered among the ameliorating crops, because they admit of being cultivated at wide intervals, and permit the ground to be tilled completely during their growth; they also yield manure. Clovers, if used for herbage, or cut early for food, are ameliorating. If cultivated for their seeds, exhausting.

### Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.

Chinese Geography.—Till lately the Chinese, in their maps of the earth, set down the Celestial Empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted around it the other kingdoms of the world, supposed to be 72 in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these for example, was Siao-gin-que or the Kingdom of Dwarfs, whose inhabitants they imagined to be so small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being carried away by the kites. In 1661, the Viceroy of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, on the subject of the Portuguese embassy, says, "We find very plainly that Europe is only two little islands in the middle of the sea." With such ideas of other nations of the earth, it is not wonderful that they should consider the embassies and presents sent to them as marks of submission, and hasten to write down the donors in their maps, as tributaries of the Chinese Empire.

FROM THE VERMONT AMERICAN.

New definition.—One of the best and most pointed bon mots that we have heard of, was made on a reverend Gentleman, (Rev. Ezra Butler, late Gov. of that state) at Montpelier, carnal enjoyments of political distinction. His honor was afflicted with an ailment which he thought was the rheumatism, but which his friends insisted was the gout. After some debate on this point, his honor inquired what was the difference between the two? A gentleman present replied, that rheumatism was original sin; but that the gout was actual transgression.

The Quakers.—Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church. When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever a more welcome strain of doctrine occurred. If he had set long with his hat on and the ill sounding propositions or fulminations continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus it appears that it was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.

Beware of the Bottle now!—A society of ladies, in a town in Ohio, have resolved to turn a deaf ear, and encourage their female friends to do the same, to the matrimonial addresses of any man, who is known to drink ardent spirits "periodically, or on any public occasion."

Memorable Winter of 1803-4.—The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, in the winter session which Governor Plumer calls long and eventful, were Pickering, J. Q. Adams, (both federal,) in the Senate; and in the House, Wm. Eustis, Jacob Crowninshield, J. B. Varnum, P. Bishop, T. J. Skinner, Eben. Seaver, Richard Cutts, Phineas Bruce, democratic, and Samuel Thacher, Seth Hastings, Rev. Dr. Cutler, Wm. Stedman, Col. Wadsworth, Col. T. Dwight, Nahum Mitchell, Lemuel Williams, Rev. Mr. Taggart, federalists. IF any members from Massachusetts conspired with Gov. Plumer, some of the above must be the persons.